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by john crenson

AAC urges new role for science

Is science neutral? Who controls the aims of science? How can we ensure that science will serve the people? What is the orientation of science at McGill?

Questions such as these were discussed last Friday at 1 pm in Leacock 219 by McGill students and engineers at a forum presented by the Academic Activities Committee.

The aim of the teach-in was to criticize the way science is taught and applied at "bourgeois institutions like McGill."

The forum began with speeches by David Hagen, a graduate student in engineering, and S. Garewal, both studying at McGill.

The meeting took the form of a "mass democracy", and the speakers made it clear that anyone in the audience should feel free to interrupt them with questions.

Hagen began with an analysis of the orientation of scientific research and teaching at McGill. "In Quebec and McGill," he said, "the direction of science is oriented towards the needs of U.S. imperialism". Universities hide behind the

guise of academic freedom, but in reality this freedom means "freedom to do research for U.S. imperialism."

He also criticized the irrelevant and useless course material taught in the engineering faculty. After graduation, he said, engineers find that much of what they learned in university is useless.

After clearly stating that science should "serve the people", Garewal examined the role of the scientist in relation to "what he thinks he is doing and what he is really doing."

Garewal said that scientists suffer from a low level of political consciousness and are unaware and unconcerned about the ways in which their research is used.

He particularly criticized those scientists who do "pure" research and do not care about who is served by it.

"Someone is always served by scientific activities. They serve those who control the economy," he stated.

Garewal illustrated his point that scientific research is to the advantage of U.S. imperialism by showing that the funds for

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by arnold bennett

Union heads denounce police brutality

The Montreal Police have been excommunicated by the Quebec labour movement.

Both Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL) and Marcel Pépin, president of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), made this quite clear at a press conference yesterday.

More than 100 newsmen, students and labour unionists crowded into the Hôtel Iroquois to hear Pépin, Laberge and Yvan Charbonneau, president of the Corporation des Enseignants du Québec (CEQ) denounce Mayor Jean Drapeau and his "Drapolice" for creating a "police riot" Friday night.

At least 200 workers, students, newsmen and bystanders were savagely beaten by police during a demonstration of solidarity with the 324 locked out *La Presse* workers. Laberge and Charbonneau were both clubbed with

riot sticks. So was McGill history professor Laurier LaPierre.

At yesterday's press conference a spokesman for the *La Presse* journalists union announced that the newsmen will publish their own paper in the wake of the closing of *La Presse* Wednesday.

The first issue of the new French-language daily, which was still unnamed yesterday, appears on the newsstands today. The journalists are publishing 100,000 copies.

A joint declaration by the QFL, CNTU and CEQ pointed out that "a great information newspaper is not a candy factory." It called on the Quebec government to take over *La Presse* and put it back into operation immediately.

The unions demand a commission of inquiry to clarify the newspaper's exact financial position and to suggest how to turn it into a cooperative. They want the Cabinet to name at least five commissioners from the trade union, government and cooperative worlds. The president should be a journalist.

The unions want the government to assure the protection of the rights of all the *La Presse* workers. The newspaper is presently owned by Gesca, a holding company for Power Corporation.

Charbonneau, Pépin and Laberge lashed out at Drapeau, whom they called "the watchdog of English Montreal," a "dictator," and "a fuhrer mayor who was too cowardly to order the arrest of the three union leaders when they entered the forbidden zone."

"What we wanted to do was contest Drapeau's bylaw," said Laberge. "When you park a car in an illegal zone, you aren't clubbed. We expected to be arrested so that we could let the courts decide if the bylaw was justified."

All the speakers gave eyewitness accounts of beatings they had witnessed and of how policemen, like "unchained savages," chased terrified people through the streets.

Continued on page 3

ISA

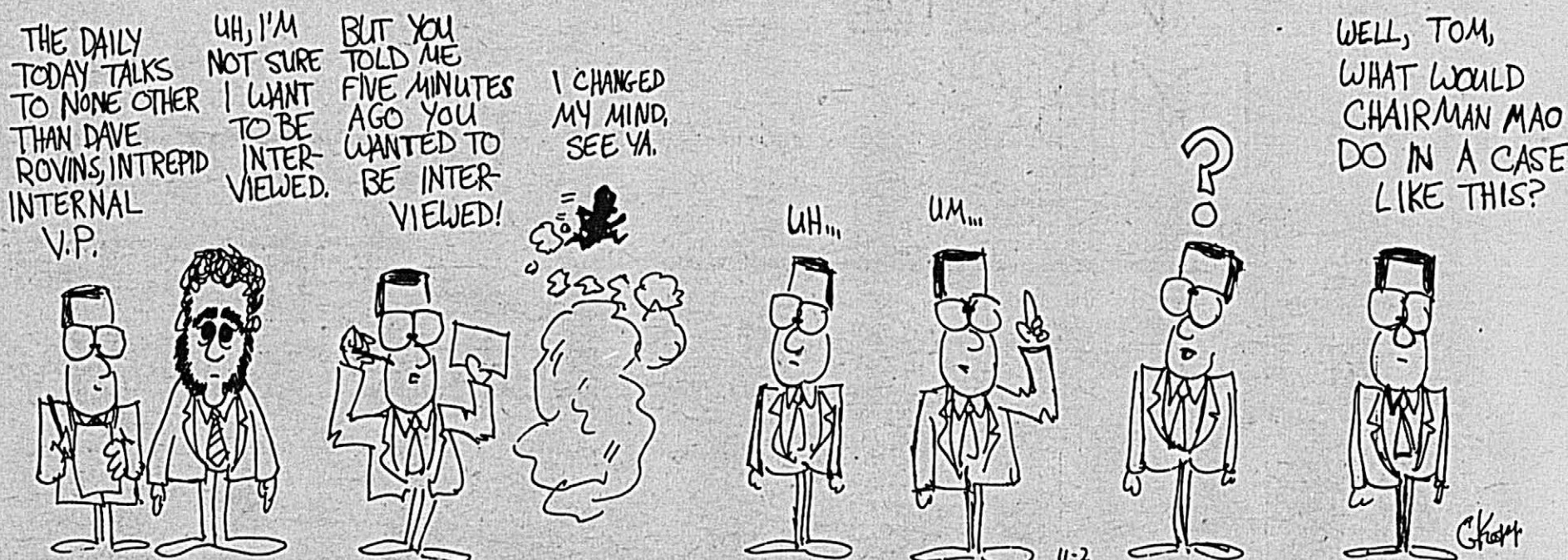
There will be an important meeting of the members of the executive today at 10:30 am in the ISA offices.



daily photo by harold rosenberg

UNION LEADERS yesterday criticized Jean Drapeau and the Montreal police for sparking off the riot Friday night. From left to right: Marcel Pépin (CNTU), Louis Laberge (QFL), and Yvan Charbonneau.

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



Science . . .

Continued from page 1

most research comes from organizations like the U.S. Army, Navy, and various capitalist interests like the Ford Foundation.

He stated that scientists who do not support the aims of U.S. imperialism have great difficulty in obtaining funds for their research. He added that a scientist who does not protest against research which serves the interests of imperialism is giving it his tacit approval.

During his speech, Grawal was interrupted several times by students who disagreed with

his criticisms. Some argued that science should be pursued as an end in itself and that scientists doing pure research need not consider the way in which their discoveries are implemented.

In fact, they thought that the scientist should restrict himself wholly to theory and leave practical application to technicians who were not defined by them as scientists.

This view was countered by a student who said that theory could not be separated from practical application and that thought necessarily implied a link with action. He described scientific freedom to do research as being really a mystification of the issue, and said that scientists usually work on projects serving corporate interests.

Mini-Market

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For: Treasurer
Fourth Year President
Vote Wednesday November 3rd
9:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
in the Union or Leacock

All registered undergraduate management students can vote.

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9 a.m. - 12 noon

by Mr. M. D. Pell

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CLASSIC

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Brutality . . .

Continued from page 1

"It was a real nightmare," Laberge said. "The Lachine massacre was no worse." (The Lachine massacre was a 17th century Iroquois raid about which every Quebec school-child is told.)

"For us, Friday night, the police ceased to be wage-earners," Laberge said. "They became nothing more than the extension of their riot sticks, butchers in the service of a power which is attacking the working class."

"We had been inclined to make distinctions for some time. The birth of a certain form of trade unionism among them led us to believe that the police were going to define themselves as something other than the military arm of the people in power. Is their association, the Policeman's Brotherhood, anything else than a spokesman seeking wage increases?"

Laberge quoted Jacques Burlé of the QFL, who is "now ashamed" of having represented the police in their wage disputes with Drapeau and of having tried to convince people that the police were workers like any others.

"If there's any way we can pursue legal action against the police and Drapeau," vowed Laberge, "we'll pursue every damn action possible."

A spokesman for the Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université du Québec asked the union leaders to call a one-hour general strike to protest the anti-demonstration bylaw.

Laberge replied that declaring a general strike isn't easy. "But it isn't an idea I'd reject out of hand," he added. "The time for it may have come."

A spokesman for students at CEGEP Vieux-Montréal declared that students will continue to support the workers "because we also are exploited."

"When there was a demonstration in which workers and students came together," he pointed out, "the police didn't make any distinction between people with long hair and people with short hair. They clubbed them all."

At the request of the speakers the newsmen, students and workers, among them nationalists Reggie Chartrand and Raymond Lemieux and trade unionist Michel Chartrand, stood for a minute of silence in the memory of Michèle Gauthier, who died of an asthma attack Friday while fleeing from charging police.

TODAY

PHYSICS FILMS: Fourier Transformations. FDAA, 1 pm. Free.

SAVOY: Cast and chorus full rehearsal. B23-24, 7 pm.

MCGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: A brief history and

analysis of IVCF or How I lost my sanity and became an IVCF member; Brett Cane. Union 458, 1 pm.

ISRAELI AND INTERNATIONAL Folk-dancing-SZO: Instant love and happiness for groupies. All invited. Leacock, 3rd floor entrance or Union basement if raining. 1 pm.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: Big brothers needed. Union 414, 11-3. 392-8980.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Tarawih prayer. Union 307, 8 pm.

CAMPUS LEGAL AID: Free legal advice and service. Union 412, 4-7.

OUTING CLUB: Executive meeting (open to all members). Union 458, 5:30 pm.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FILM Series: Experimental film by Charles Levine. Leacock 219, 4-6; PSCA, 8-10. 25c.

GAMMA PHI BETA SORORITY: Free lunch for the hungry and curious. 3448 A Peel, 12-2.

WOMEN'S BOWLING: Women wanting to form recreational bowling club, sign up at WAA. WAA office (Currie or RVC).

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA: Fondue lunch for all interested girls. 3563 University, no. 10, 12-2.

MILTON-PARK CITIZENS' COMMITTEE: Regular General meeting. Students welcome. University Settlement, 3553 St Urbain, 8 pm.

YOUNG ALUMNI: Portuguese wine tasting and Barber shop quartet. No charge. For reservations call 392-4767. Leacock 821, 8 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Publicity committee meeting. Union 413, 6 pm.

REDMEN BAND: Return uniforms, music and choose pix 7:30. Joint Executive meeting, Bandroom, 8:15 pm.

MCGILL CHORAL SOCIETY: Women's practice at 6 pm; men come at 6:30. Union B26. Executive meeting, Union 413, 5:30. 323-2558.

PLAYER'S CLUB: "Bea, Frank, Richie and Joan." A one-act comedy. Free admission. Sandwich Theatre, 1 pm.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Daily prayer. All welcome. Morrice Hall 204, 12:05-12:20. 288-1806.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA: If you missed Fall Rush but like good food, great atmosphere, and conversation, come by for lunch. 546 Milton no. 2, 12-2.

AMATEUR RADIO: Free telegram service. Blanks available at Union Box Office.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Film "Amniocentesis and Rh-neg in Pregnancy" McIntyre Palmer Howard, 1 pm. 733-6163.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE STUDY GROUP: Revolutionary films from Viet Nam and Laos. Free admission. Leacock 219, 8 pm. 392-5746.

QUEBEC COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN INDOCHINA: Organizational meeting. Dawson-Viger, 535 Viger Sq. Rm 1085, 8 pm.

RED AND WHITE REVUE: Rehearsal; note time change. B26, 8:30 pm.

MCGILL DAILY

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Editor: Tom Sorell
Advertising Manager: Victor Loewy

by robert barkan

Controllers of "crime"

(Editor's note: After receiving a Master's degree in Electrical Engineering at Stanford University, the author was a member of the Technical Staff at Bell Telephone Laboratories and a senior engineer at the Electronic Defense Laboratories of Sylvania Electronic Systems. Currently, he is a member of Pacific Studies Center and is researching the use of technology by the police and the military.)

WASHINGTON (LNS) 1984 may arrive ahead of schedule. While Army intelligence agents have been quietly amassing extensive files on dissidents, scientists have even more quietly been developing the technology that will enable a computer to control "criminal" actions and emotions.

The first covert step in that direction may have already been taken. In the January 1971 issue of *Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic Systems*, engineer Joseph Meyer proposed attaching miniature electronic tracking devices to twenty million Americans.

These "transponders" would be linked to a computer which would monitor the wearers' locations and implement curfew and territorial restrictions.

Meyer, a forty-two year old computer specialist, has spent his last seventeen years working for the Department of Defense, and more specifically with the National Security Agency.

The NSA is the most secretive of the dozen or so agencies that make up the American intelligence community. (Some NSA employees privately claim that NSA stands for "Never Say Anything.")

Established in 1952 by a still-classified presidential directive, the NSA has more personnel and larger facilities than the Central Intelligence Agency, and twice its budget, yet while volumes have been written about the operations of the CIA, very little has been discovered or disclosed about the NSA.

The transponders proposed by Meyer would be attached to the "subscribers" as a condition of bail or parole.

Each subscriber would be identified by a code transmitted several times a minute to a computer via a network of transceivers deployed around town like police callboxes.

The computer would record the subscriber's location and compare it with his "normal schedule," checking for any "territorial or curfew restrictions." If the subscriber was out of line, the computer would instruct the transponder to "warn" the subscriber of his violation.

The transponders would be attached to subscribers in such a way that they couldn't be removed without the computer knowing it. Tampering with or discarding transponders would be a felony, and a subscriber who did so would be forced into hiding "everywhere he goes," sought by the FBI.

Meyer wants the transponders assigned "on a fairly long-term basis," so that the subscriber "will acquire long experience in not committing crimes."

The scheme's purpose, says Meyer, is to "constrain criminals and arrestees into behaving like law-abiding citizens," but in practice the computer—and its human programmer—would control the everyday activities of the people plugged into it.

Most of the subscribers, Meyer believes, will do "ordinary things like get up in the morning and go to work." At night they will "stay close to home, to avoid being implicated in crimes." At work, a "human surveillance system" will keep them under control.

Estimating that the number of transceivers needed for surveillance in a large city would be about the same as the number of policemen, Meyer has all the details worked out.

In Harlem, for example, the transceivers would be strung at one-block intervals "along 110th Street, 114th, 118th, etc., from 8th Avenue to the river." North-south strings of transceivers would be installed "on 8th Avenue, and several main streets to the east."

Only about 250 transceivers would be "capable of monitoring the whole region on a street-by-street basis."

Like every good engineer, Meyer covers all the "system parameters" in his proposal—including its social implications. If laws, police, prosecutors, courts, prisons, news media, and the "society at large" were perfect, he says, then his scheme could be approved on the basis of its "efficiency."

But he admits that criminal acts are frequently a response to "the social and economic system." Most people arrested are poor, members of minority groups, or "products of deplorable circumstances."

The Pentagon engineer nonetheless comes out predictably on the side of law and order. The basic problem in preventing the poor and the black from committing the "criminal acts" with which they respond to the system and their deplorable circumstances is to "persuade or condition" them to "play by the rather arbitrary rules of the

social system."

This can be done, says Meyer, "by providing costs for misbehavior and payoff for compliance."

But the costs are much clearer than the payoffs—"attaching transponders to arrestees and criminals will put them into an electronic surveillance system that will make it very difficult for them to commit crimes, or even to violate territorial or curfew restrictions, without immediate apprehension."

Joseph Meyer recognizes that his transponder surveillance system could lead to a "police state," but "the same could be said about police, jails, courts, laws, taxes, and so on."

Transponders, he thinks might also be used as "punitive devices" against political "criminals," that is, "for arrests following riots or confrontations." If the system is successful, Meyer proposes that plans be made for "monitoring aliens and political subgroups." Later, when the U.S. again meddles in the internal affairs of another country, transponders might be used for "defense purposes, to monitor guerrilla or dissident activities in foreign areas."

Meanwhile Meyer worries that his system will not work. "To evade the street-surveillance system" he fears, "tunnels could be dug under the streets or movement through the sewer system could be tried." Worse yet, there might be "massive destruction" of transponders in "mutinies and large-scale confrontations."

"An outright revolt by 25 million arrestees and criminals," Meyer warns, "would be troublesome."

Personalized electronic surveillance for one-tenth of America, estimates Meyer, would cost about \$2 billion a year. In order to minimize the cost to taxpayers, Meyer believes that the "obvious" way to pay for the transponders is to "lease them to the subscribers at a low cost, say 5 dollars per week."

In the case of juveniles, it might be necessary to find work for them "so they could meet the payments, if their families were unable to pay." (Twenty million subscribers at \$5 a week comes to \$5 billion a year, but Meyer does not say what would be done with the \$3 billion profit.)

"By placing the cost of the system onto the criminal population . . . and putting the subscribers back into the economy to earn the cost of their freedom," Meyer exclaims, "a certain poetic justice is achieved."

Nesar Ahmad

The ISA Question

The International Students Association (ISA) has become something of an anonymous group in recent years and there is apparently more to the problem than a simple lack of publicity. A considerable number of foreign students are unaware of its existence, but some who are acquainted with the Association seldom participate in its activities, which have for the most part been confined to social functions like wine and cheese parties, Christmas suppers and ski trips.

The present executives of the ISA realize its limitations. "At least half of the foreign students on campus," says the vice-president, Hanusia Korwin-Lopnyszanska, "don't know what ISA is. Lack of publicity is one reason."

In their effort to publicize the ISA activities, the executives are facing many obstacles, according to Korwin-Lopnyszanska. "The administration people are not co-operating. We have asked for the list of foreign students. And they haven't given us one. If no such list is available, how can we reach the students?"

When asked why foreign students themselves do not come and join the organization, the vice-president shrugged her shoulders, and said that "maybe they are lost in their books."

The ISA is, according to its executives, a "service organization." It coordinates the activities of the national clubs, and is the sole "legal representative of 3000 foreign students." Apart from four or five national clubs, (e.g. the Chinese, the Polish, the West Indian, and the Ukrainian clubs), the rest rely on the ISA "all the way." The executives vehemently deny that most of the ISA activities

The ISA executive unanimously decided at a meeting yesterday to circulate a petition among foreign students demanding that Students' Council pass the Association's budget without further delay.

During the debate preceding the decision, the executives of campus national clubs expressed indignation at the Students' Society's attitude toward foreign students.

are "mere repeats" of other national clubs'.

"Three thousand students do benefit from us—if only indirectly," says ISA president, Alice Adrianow. "Our hospitality program is one way we help them. The program is designed to familiarize the newly-arrived student with the Canadian environment. No one can deny its usefulness."

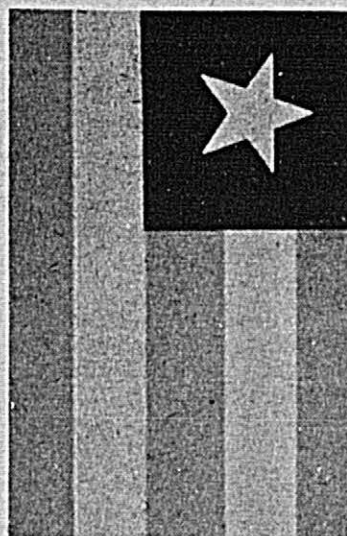
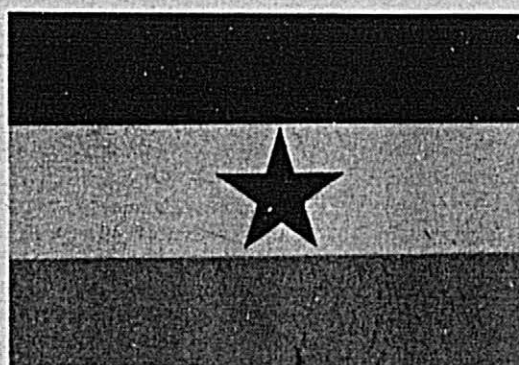
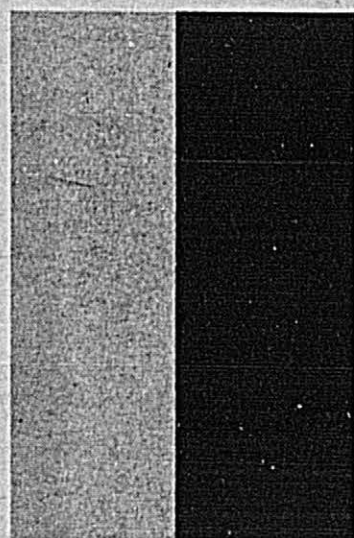
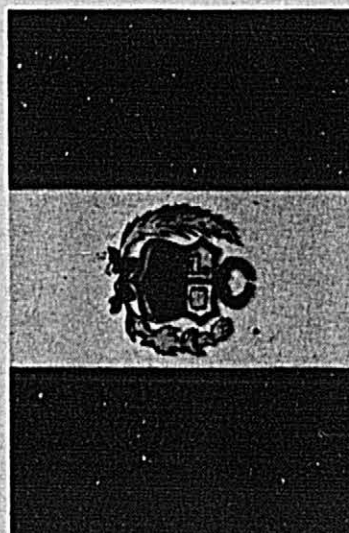
Adrianow claims that in the past, the ISA has provided contacts for students in need of legal advice.

"We have to satisfy the needs of all students; some people are interested in social affairs, some in political. The national clubs are in their own respective cultural groups. We are interested in all foreign students."

Adrianow firmly believes that foreign students need the ISA—"for coordination of national clubs, for advice, and service."

"We want to exist as a service organization. We can't do that if the Student Council keeps questioning everything we do."

In the first of a two-part series on the International Students Association Nesar Ahmad discussed the problems facing ISA. In the second article, to appear later this week, he will examine problems like discrimination against foreign students and the proposed fee-hike for non-Canadian students.



This last remark is a reference to objections the Finance Committee of Students' Council has raised against the 1971-72 budget presented by the ISA.

René Sorell, of the Financial Committee, said that the ISA budget is based upon "unreasonable projections."

"It is the Students' Council that will object to this budget more than the Finance Committee. The ISA is merely undertaking social activities, and the same thing is being done by the individual clubs. These activities make the social ISA superfluous. I see no reason why the ISA should exist at all."

Sorell's criticism, which calls into question the very basis of ISA's existence, is the following: He said that "national clubs make students foreign first and members of the McGill community second. Why create a special organization to emphasize that they're foreign?"

Adrianow, on the other hand, complained of the "prejudicial treatment of foreign students" by the Students' Council.

"If the ISA had been guilty of over-expenditure in the past, the present officials should not be blamed for this," she pleaded.

She also spoke of the presence of "a

sarcastic attitude" among members of the Council.

"They seem to say to us: what do you think you are? You don't really do anything except suck our money. We don't need you. Yet the Council takes 24 dollars from each of our students. They don't even give back one dollar per student."

The Students' Society president expressed support for the continuation of the association, however, "I want to see the budget passed," he said categorically.

The passing of the budget by Council will not automatically solve the "ISA question."

Thus Tony Morgan, President of the West Indian Student Society, only reflects a widely prevalent sentiment, when he remarked, "ISA does not deal with the concrete problems of foreign students. As a social organization, it can hardly draw their interest."

Morgan cited last year's refusal by Council to finance the Black Conference in Toronto as a case in point.

"The ISA could do nothing. It had no money to give us. The rules set down by the Student Council tie our hands. They restrict spontaneous actions by foreign students."

"The West Indians," he continued, "for instance, have a large community outside the campus. There is nothing we can do if ever they need our help. Take the incident of the Sir George Computer Center. We wanted to act then. We wanted to help our brothers who were arrested by raising money etc. We wanted to do something, but felt so restricted."

Morgan, addressing a gathering of West Indian students last Thursday denied that his club was financed by the Students' Society. "The Society tends to manipulate the clubs by controlling the budget, and the ISA stands helpless."

Rita Maselli, an outspoken critic of the ISA, told the *Daily*, "ISA is not a viable organization." Maselli, a former vice-president of the association who has long been associated with its activities, sees no hope of its survival.

"The ISA," she explained, "has outgrown its original purpose—which was to facilitate adjustment of foreign students to a new surrounding. But times have changed. They don't seem to need a shock absorber any more."

The new students, according to Maselli, are much more politicized. They cannot relate to an organization like the ISA.

"In this sense, the Association has outlived its usefulness. ISA is now a self-defeating proposition."

Maselli does not believe that ISA could be politicized. "It does not have a base. And if it does raise political issues, ISA will no more be ISA."

"People are trying to keep it for nostalgic reasons."

Maselli sensed a tension within the national clubs themselves. The whole idea of organizing a club on a cultural basis was being questioned now.

"I spent two years figuring out how to sustain these societies, and came up with no answer."

Rita Maselli, though critical of the ISA, favors the ISA hospitality program. Yet, she felt that the problems of foreign students could well be handled by the Students' Society—"in which case, ISA becomes redundant."

Shaharir Bakhshi, president of the Iranian Students' Association and a member of the newly-created political committee of the ISA, believes that the Association can satisfy the political as well as the cultural needs of foreign students.

"Thus it should mobilize mass protest against the proposed fee hike," Bakhshi said.

Bakhshi agreed that there is "some justification for cutting down allocations on social functions by the Finance Committee."

According to Bakhshi, ISA's political committee is going to organize a series of lectures on international affairs. Prominent scholars like Dr. Han Suyin, Helen Snow and McGill professors Paul Lin and Sam Noumoff, will be speaking in ISA-organized forums this year.

Bakhshi believes that issues like political repression of foreign students should also interest the ISA. He disagreed with both Rita Maselli, who advocates the abolition of the ISA, and Richard Pomerantz, whose solution to the problem of foreign students' apathy toward the Association was "increasing social activities like organizing dances."

"The political committee realizes," explained Bakhshi, "that ISA will collapse if it fails to take a stand on vital problems facing foreign students on campus and also on problems facing this country and other countries around the world."